

TRA

6. Odd story; silly tale.
I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shakespeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy.
Shall that which hath always received this construction, be
now disguised with a toy of novelty. *Hosker, b. v.*
The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amou-
rously; to play.
TOYISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.
TOYISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness.
Your society will discredit that toyishness of wanton fancy,
that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices
of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scetf.*
TOYSHOP. *n. f.* [from *toy* and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and
little nice manufactures are sold.
Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick
together, that the heart was nothing else but a toyshop. *Add.*
With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving toyshop of their heart. *Pope.*
To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOWSE and TRASE.] To pull by violence
or impetuosity.
Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or toze from thee thy
business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakespeare.*
TRACE. *n. f.* [trace, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.
These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
The people of these countries are reported to have lived
like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders,
laws, or religion. *Temple.*
There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greatest
part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and
set up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*
The shady empire shall retain no trace
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*
3. [From *trasser*, French; *trasser*, traces.] Harnes for beasts
of draught.
Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakespeare.*
The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came.
While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose traces from the field retreat. *Pope.*
Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope's Ody.*
To TRACE. *v. a.* [tracere, Fr. *traciere*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.
I feel thy power to trace the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in prolate
history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell
concerning the restoration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients,
or comment, critic, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*
To this haste of the mind a not due tracing of the argu-
ments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactness.
That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. To mark out.
He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and
perceive them. *Locke.*
His pen can trace out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
Men as they trace,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Fa. Qu.*
We do trace this alley up and down. *Shakespeare.*
TRACER. *n. f.* [from *trace*.] One that traces.
Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of
such malice. *Hewel.*
TRACK. *n. f.* [trace, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.
Following the track of Satan. *Milton.*
Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*
Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find
any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path.
With track oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*
To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the foot-
steps or marks left in the way.
As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath tracked forth some savage beast's tread. *Fa. Quere.*

TRA

- He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a
learned plagiary in all the others; you track him everywhere
in their snow. *Dryden.*
TRACKLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no
footsteps.
Lost in trackless fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only cou'd explore. *Prior.*
TRACT. *n. f.* [tractus, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended substance.
2. A region; a quantity of land.
Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are
barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*
Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep tract of hell. *Milton.*
Monte Circio, by Homer call'd insula Æca, is a very
high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of
earth. *Addison.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.
The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for
so long a tract of time the should still continue fresh. *Hewel.*
Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by tract of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*
As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by
the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole
word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge
of languages, by an acute sagacity by some more evident
word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Hewel.*
4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in this place,
rather, discourse; explanation.
The tract of every thing
Would, by a good discourse, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
5. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for track.
The weary fun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright tract of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*
6. [Tractatus, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.
The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of
tracts against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*
TRACTABLE. *adj.* [tractabilis, Lat. tractable, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable;
governable.
For moderation of those affections growing from the very
natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much
allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, when-
soever it falleth on them that are tractable, the grace of God's
holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hosker, b. v.*
Noble Ajax, you are as strong, as valiant, as wise, no
less noble, much more gentle, and altogether more tractable.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.
Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare, Henry VII.*
If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want
tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who
yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the spirit
of God more ready to encourage them. *Tilleyson's Sermon.*
If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning,
they will in that age be tractable, and quietly submit to it.
Locke on Education.
2. Palpable; such as may be handled.
The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and
for the most part tractable; whereas time is always transient,
neither to be seen nor felt. *Helder on Time.*
TRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from tractable.] The state of being
tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.
It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of childrens
tractableness, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*
TRACTATE. *n. f.* [tractatus, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a
small book.
Though philosophical tractates make enumeration of au-
thors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*
We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate. *Halt.*
TRACTION. *n. f.* [from tractus, Lat.] The act of drawing;
the state of being drawn.
The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, fol-
lows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to
bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is
curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Halter.*
TRACTILE. *n. f.* [tractilis, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or
extended in length; ductile.
The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough;
flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length,
intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 839.*
TRACTILITY. *adj.* [from tractile.] The quality of being tra-
ctile. *Silver.*

TRA

- Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to
those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a
single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*
TRADE. *n. f.* [tratta, Italian.]
1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods;
or for money.
Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade; who-
soever commands the trade of the world, commands the
riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Ral.*
Trade increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or
mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned pro-
fessions.
Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his
freehold a certain trade of life; and which trade he shall be
bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*
How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers fanphire, dreadful trade. *Shakespeare.*
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home below'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
Fear and piety,
Instructions, manners, mysteries, and trades,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakespeare.*
The rude Equicole
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade. *Dryden.*
Eight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade. *Dryden's Jew.*
The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*
The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a
gainful trade; his father, judging him fit for a better em-
ployment, had a mind to turn his education another way;
the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a trade, a sort
of merchandize of wood. *Arbutnot on Cains.*
3. Instruments of any occupation.
The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.
Call some of young years to train them up in that trade;
and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.
He commanded these servants to be called, to know how
much every man had gained by trading. *Luke xix. 15.*
Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations
warring with one another resorted with their goods, and
traded. *Arbutnot on Cains.*
Maximianus traded with the Goths in the product of his
estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*
2. To act merely for money.
Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
3. Having a trading wind.
They on the trading flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*
To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
They were thy merchants: they traded the persons of
men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*
TRADE-WIND. *n. f.* [trade and wind.] The monsoon; the
periodical wind between the tropicks.
Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*
His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of in-
creasing the trade-wind by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbutnot.*
Comfortable is the trade-wind to the equatorial parts, with-
out which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*
TRADE. *adj.* [from trade.] Verfed; practised.
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such a rheum:
And he long traded in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*
Eyes and ears,
Two traded pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
TRADE. *n. f.* [from trade.]
1. One engaged in incherchandize or commerce.
Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and
traders riding to London with fat purses. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
Now the victory's won,
We return to our lassies like fortunate traders,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*
Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade for less
profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*
That day traders sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practi-
tioner.
TRADES-FOLK. *n. f.* [trade and folk.] People employed in
trades.
By his advice vicuallers and tradesfolk would soon get all
the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA

- TRADESMAN. *n. f.* [trade and man.] A shopkeeper. A mer-
chant is called a trader, but not a tradesman; and it seems
distinguished in Shakespeare from a man that labours with his
hands.
I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen's matters. *Shakespeare.*
They rather had beheld
Diffident numbers pest'ring streets; than see
Our tradesmen flogging in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
Order a trade thither and thence to some few merchants
and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with ne-
cessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*
Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to
have in their respective dealings. *Granm.*
M. Jordain would not be thought a tradesman, but order-
ed some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now
I give up my shop. *Prior.*
From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now grown a
very rich country gentleman. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*
Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities
of improving their minds, than the ordinary tradesmen. *Swift.*
Boastful and rough, your first son is a quire;
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*
TRADEFUL. *adj.* [trade and full.] Commercial; busy in traf-
fick.
Ye tradeful merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain. *Spenser.*
TRADITION. *n. f.* [tradition, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to
mouth without written memorials; communication from age
to age.
To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we be-
lieve, because both we from our predecessors, and they from
theirs, have so received. *Hosker, b. iii.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.
They the truth
With superstitious and traditions taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*
Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond tradition rise;
But sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*
TRADITIONAL. *adj.* [from tradition.]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication;
transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.
Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of
scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tilleyson.*
If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem
the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy
parents, the same traditional sloth and luxury which render
their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.
God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
— You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
TRADITIONALLY. *adv.* [from traditional.]
1. By transmission from age to age.
There is another channel wherein this doctrine is tradi-
tionally derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of
Asia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.
It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in
a day, if that were true which is traditionally related by
Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built
by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
TRADITIONARY. *adj.* [from tradition.] Delivered by tradi-
tion.
Suppose the same traditionary strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inverate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*
Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take
that to be the traditionary sense of texts of scripture. *Tilleyson.*
The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone
through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by
such records as would preserve the traditionary account of him
to after-ages. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
TRADITIVE. *adj.* [traditive, Fr. from trade, Latin.] Trans-
mitted or transmissible from age to age.
Suppose we on things traditive divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryd. H. and Pen.*
To TRADUCE. *v. a.* [traduce, Lat. *traduce*, Fr.]
1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to
calumniate; to decry.
The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his
kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick
devout prayers of God's church, is by traducing the form and
manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack
the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hosker, b. v.*
26 S